Recent Agrarian Disorders Frightful in Extreme,

VAST ESTATES DEVASTATED

Twelve Days of Peasant War in Southern Russiz-People Goaded to It by Unjust Treatment From the Authorities.

Voronezh, South Russia, Sept. 11 .-A correspondent of the Associated Press has just completed an investigation of the recent uprising of peasants in this province, which is at Bessemer. Both were intoxicated. situated in the heart of what is known as the "Black Belt," extending from pipes. the Don to the Volga.

Both in the petty act of tyranny which provoked the ignorant, landmad peasantry, the savage wildness with which the Muzjiks ravaged and burned estates, the role played by the revolutionary agitators and the rutnless fashion in which the insurrection was finally suppressed and the guilty and innocent alike made to suffer, it presents a typical picture to the American reader of what is almost daily chronicled in the cable dis

patches as "agrarian disorders." The uprising lasted twelve days, during which 142 estates were ray aged; the manor houses, stables and out-buildings plundered and burned; horses and stock run off or maimed and left to die, and surplus hay, fodder and grain put to the torch. The nobles and other landed proprietors generally, fied to the cities in terror; only a few making any attempt to protect their property.

Troops Were Slow.

The troops, mostly Cossacks and dragoons, were slow in arriving, but when they did put in an appearance, they shot and flogged the peasantry into submission, and the village and city jails of the province are still filled with peasants "awaiting trial," although hundreds have already been deported to Siberia by "administrative order." The immediate cause of the uprising was the refusal of the governor, General Bibbikoff, to allow Mr. Grushoff, a member of the duma to render an account of his steward ship to his peasant constituents. The duma was at that time still in ses gion, and Grushoff, who was a member of the "Group of Toil," had a mandate from his people to secure "land and liberty."

Loyal Peasants.

In four cases only did the peasants of the estates make any attempt to defend the property of their landlords, but their resistance was unavailing In every other instance the peasants joined the insurrection.

During all this time while the most beautiful part of the province was be ing laid waste, the governor had ac complished nothing. The dragoons and Cossacks sent hither and thither in pursuit of the raving bands, in ach instance arrived from one to three days late. Finally, however, with two columns of cavalry, consist ing of about 1,500 Cossacks and dra goons, the governor succeeded in cutting off the main body south of Bobroy and driving them to the left bank of the Don. Finding themselves cornered, many of the peasants succeeded in breaking through the lines and succeeded in escaping, but about 700, with their carts and plunder, were captured. Before surrendering / the peasants, many of whom by this time bad managed to equip themselves with arms taken from the houses of the gentry, made a stand behind their wagons. They fought with considerable courage, but the trained volleys of the soldiery soon forced them to ery for mercy. When the captured were "rounded up" it was found that practically all the leaders had escaped, and of the ten thousand or more peasants who had taken part in the rising, not more than five hundred, including many women and children, were actually taken.

Thereupon the governor, accompanied by several companies of Coasacks, started on a tour of the villages to mete out punishment to the offenders. The Cossacks would be turned loose, and the whole population of the village would be given a thorough beating Such leaders as could be found were sent back to Vorowezh or to the other towns for deportation to Siberia A number of the most dangerous agitators who were caught were executed without even the formality of a drumhead courtmartial

HUNDREDS KILLED.

Massacre Breaks Out In Russian Poland With Awful Results.

Sledice, Russian Poland, Sept. 10 .-A massacre of police and soldiers began at 8 o'clock Saturder night. Im mediately afterward the troops atacked the Jews.

All Sunday the soldiers have attacked civilians, christians or Jews, robbing and murdering them without discrimination. Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded. Three of the streets were devastated.

It is reported that drunken reservhave surrounded the city and refuse

A regiment of infantry has been ent from Delies to Seidles to restore

KILL, BURN AND LOOT STATE NEWS NOTES

Gleaned From the Latest Michigan Happenings.

Rev. W. N. Ferris, of Rochester, has accepted a call to the First Baptist church in Vassar.

Dexer Cushing, well known ploneer and stock buyer of Dowagiae county, cled suddenly Saturday, at Silver Creek, of heart disease.

The Owosso Paint and Wall Paper Co., at Owosso, E. W. Beardsiey, proprietor, Saturday suspended. The liabilities are \$5,000 and the assets a of goods equal to that amount.

Henry, Frank and Alfred Hanson burned to death Friday night in a car in which they were sleeping on the Chicago & Northwestern tracks The blaze started from one of their

With a tomato can Louis Sonsmith sawed a deep gash in his wrist in an effort to commit suicide, but the pain became so intense he screamed. He was in jail at Saginaw awaiting examination on a charge of stealing a har-

Bradford Smith, M. A., one of Detroit's foremost figures in educational and philantropic work, died at his residence, 100 Maybury Grand avenue, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Smith, who was 86 years old, had been failing for some time.

Manager Spatchett, of the Pontiac Bending works, is in receipt of an order for 23,000 sets of wagon rims from the Mant Wagon Co., of Stoughton, Wis., which will keep his plant busy for 18 months.

Sand lake has claimed another victim by drowning. Will Mitchell, aged 27, whose home was in Adrian, went awimming with a party of friends. Mitchell dove, and when recovered he was dead.

While Postmaster George Dennis, of Leslie, was preparing to retire, an artery of one of his legs burst, and before the flow of blood could be staunched, he was unconscious and near death. He is now out of danger

Though he left his wife near Flint last July with a farm well stocked, and which insured her future support, Chester Stevens has been arrested upon her complaint, and will be arraigned on the charge of non-support. Stevens was located in Crump, Mich.

Endeavoring to oil a huge stone crusher while the machine was in motion, Fred Day, of Sault Ste. Marie. was caught by a whirling belt and drawn into the cogs. His body was terribly mangled, and he died before reaching the hospital.

The farm barn of Frank Peterson, near Allegan, was burned Sunday evening, from unknown cause. It contained hay, grain, farm tools and two good horses, which were burned. Loss \$3,000. A new hen house adjoining,

containing 200 fowls, was destroyed. The largest pay roll ever known in the Bay City locality for mining op erations will be paid out this scale year, when \$4,000,000 will be hande the miners for wages. This is due to the increased capacity of the old mines and new ones recently opened

Three fatalities resulting from electric wiring along the streets in on: year, caused the Flint council to eagage Inspector A. S. Hatch, of Detroit, to make an examination of the wires. He recommended stringing telephone and electric wires on soparate poles.

Frehtened when she came suddenly upon a nest of garter snakes when pulling weeds in her garden, Mrs. Sam Glassford, of Elkton, was un conscious 14 hours. She says the snakes crawled over her, entwining themselves about her limbs and army She was not bitten, but is suffering form shock caused by fright.

Safecrackers operating at Ewer and Matchwood, Ontonagon county, Monday night got away on a hand car with \$2,200 in cash and township or ders. At Ewen the saloon of Frank Connelly was burglarized, and a Matchwood, a distance of six miles the store of Hugh McQuarry was entered. Dynamite was used in shatter ing the safes to pleces.

Richard Bolt, aged 24 years, who was arrested in Detroit several weeks ago, while trying to sell some diamonds, which he had picked up along the car track, and which belonged to Mrs, George Handy, of this city, was arraigned in the circuit court at Bay City, Tuesday, and on the earnest request of the owner of the gems, was

Myron Nye, who conducts a hotel end saloon at Owosso, is under arrest charged with carrying concealed weapons. Saturday night the police were called to quell a family disturbance. Nye and his son, George, are alleged to have attacked the officers. The elder Nye is said to have drawn a pistol on Chief Welte, she disarmed him after a struggle.

Deckerville Badly Scorched.

Deckerville, Mich., Sept. 11.-Fire which is thought to have been of incendiary origin, starting in the Hotel Deckerville barn, early Sunday morning, destroyed several business buildings; threatened the village with destruction, and caused a total loss of about \$50,000. A brick wall in the at it a little, I shall grow tired of it, Deckerville Recorder building checked the spread of the flames, and saved

WELSH WEDDINGS.

When One Had to Catch His Bride After Winning Her.

A wedding as it was customarily arranged in Wales some half a century ago was an interesting affair.

In those days, as soon as the young people had made up their own minds, before they could speak of a wedding the consent of the bride's parents had to be obtained. This arrangement, or, rather, consent, was called the Gofyn-yferch and could by no means be done by letter, a written document being

considered very bad taste.

A good deal of formality surrounded the Gofyn-y-ferch, and it was not to be omitted even when the parents were known to be willing. The accepted lover had many anxieties, and among them, the necessity of which will be seen by and by, was the pace of his best horse and the pace and mettle of his friends' horses

At last the wedding day dawned. The bride was dressed early, but over her finery she wore a long cloak, buttoned all the way down to the ground, while a hood entirely covered her head and face. In the course of the morning the bridegroom sent some of his friends to seek out the bride. Arrived at her father's house they found the door locked, and before they could be admitted they had to recite some poetry. Sometimes the fair lady's whims and caprices made the delay in unlocking the door very long. When the door was

open the bride was still to be found. She had taken refuge in some obscure corner of the house, where she was crouching out of sight, completely covered with her long cloak. This game of hide and seek was sometimes so prolonged that when the bride was found it was too late to be married that day, but this did not happen often. When the bride was really found, there was a great mounting of horses. She, in her modest cloak, was seated behind her father and all the company set off as fast as their steeds could go, all except the bride's mother, who seldom, if ever, attended her daughter's wed-

ding. Up hill and down dale, over smooth and rough ground, the mountain ponies galloped, and shame on the bridegroom if he and his friends did not reach the church before the bride. Service over, the bridegroom had still to keep guard over his wife, for in one country parish, if not in many, it was the custom for friends of the young man to wait outside the church until the service was over. When the happy couple appeared, the bride was seized and placed behind one of the men, who galloped off with her.

Naturally she was hotly pursued by the bridegroom, who, of course, after an exciting chase, eventually captured her. When at last the wife was secured she took her seat behind her husband and on his own horse, and the company rode off again to the bride's old home. Arrived at the house, all the party drank the health of bride and bridegroom out of the same pewter.-London Standard.

An Indian Prank,

Late in the evening we were startled by the sound of swiftly galloping horses, and - party of Indians charged our camp at full speed. The night was intensely dark, so black that the darkness was almost palpable. I wondered how they could see to ride

I thought they certainly would ride us down, but Frank sat unmoved, so I followed his example. They galloped to the very edge of our firelight before they drew rein, setting their ponies back on their haunches when so close to us that their fore feet were almost over our heads. This was the Indian idea of the dramatic. They sat their ponies in a row, silent and motionless, After a long interval, Frank asked: "How far is it to Fort Reno?"

"Heap! Hundred mile," answered a deep voice. I afterward learned that "hundred mile" meant merely a long distance. Europe, according to them, would have been distant "Heap! Hundred mile."

another silence they wheeled their ponies with one accord and galloped quarter of a pound per day per man furiously off into the night. It was like the sudden unanimous flight of a side, and he was inclined to think that flock of birds.

to be able to scare a white man. They confirmation in the account of the first found out that we are two white men crossing of Mount Cook, contributed by accustomed to Indians and going to Malcolm Ross to the Alpine Journal. Field and Stream.

A Pamous Beginning.

One evening in her illustrious old age some of the young friends of Mme. Geoffrig, whose Paris salon was one of the most famous in the middle of the eighteenth century, passed round her and begged her to write her memoirs. Her biographer says that she soon afterward announced to those friends that she had begun her memoirs and would, if they desired it, read to them what she had written All were delighted. They gathered round their hostess, and she began: "Memoirs of Mme. Geoffrin, in six volumes, in duodecimo.

"Preface. "The truth of my character, the naturalness of my mind, the simplicity and variety of my tastes have made me happy in all the situations of my life. I shall feel much pleasure in re-

vealing myself to myself. "That work will be for me what great plans of embroidery or tapestry are to other women. The choice of the design will amuse me, the execution of it will occupy some time, I shall work

and I shall not finish it." That was the end of Mme. Geoffrin's

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

Originally the Name Was Bestowed Upon the Allegheny.

Captain Celeron was in many respects a remarkable man. He was the first white man to descend both the Allegheny and Offio rivers and take possession of the country in the name of the king of France. Ten years before be penetrated the remote country of the Chickasaws at the head of a small company and later commanded at various times the French posts at Detroit, Niagara and Lake Champlain. When, toward the middle of the century, it became apparent from the formation of the Ohio company, an organization of English gentlemen which included the names of Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, that some movement was to be made toward the occupation of the Ohio valley, the French decided to take the initiative themselves. Both parties claimed the territory, the English by right of the discoveries of the Cabots and the French on the explorations of La Salle, made

Celeron was the man chosen by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, then governor general of Canada, for the difficult task. His instructions were to follow the Ohio (the Allegheny was then considered a part of the former), depositing leaden plates, claiming posse as he went.

On the morning of the 24th of July, 1749, the party reached Conewango creek, the little stream connecting Lake Chatauqua with the Allegheny. They had considerable difficulty with the Indians, however, so that it was not until noon of the 29th that they reached the Allegheny proper. Right near Warren Celeron buried the first of the leaden plates, upon which was engraved the following:

"In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis XV., king of France, we, Celeron, commander of a detachment sent by M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, governor general of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle."

It will be observed that the stream was then called "Belle riviere" (the beautiful river), because it was thought to be a part of the Ohlo. There are different explanations as to how the stream became finally known as the Allegheny. According to Frederick Post, Allegheny was the Delaware name for the Ohio. There is another theory that the name comes from the Allegewi, an ancient Indian tribe that once flourished on the banks of the Mississippi. Schoolcraft says: "The banks of this stream were in ancient times occupied by an important tribe; now unknown, who preceded the Iroquois and Delawares. They were called Alleghans by Colden in the London edition of his work, and the river is named Allegan by Lewis Evans in his celebrated map of 1755." There was also another name used by Evans for the Allegheny. It was Palawa-Kunki and is derived from the name given the river by the Shawanese. Schoolcraft gives the name as Palawi-Thoriki.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Systaining Power of Cane Sugar. The remarkable sustaining powers of cane sugar have often been noted, and Sir Martin Conway in his book, "The Ascent of Aconcagua," stated that be found Demerara sugar "the finest heat producing, muscle nourishing food in the world." For men taking violent exercises, such as soldiers on active service or athletes in training, a plen-Not another word was spoken. After tiful supply of sugar was, he said, far better than large meat rations. A was his allowance on the mountain this might be increased to nearly half "Wanted to find out who we were, a pound with advantage, cane sugar, where we were going and whether of course, being selected for this purthey could frighten us," said Frank, pose. This testimony as to the all-"Nothing pleases an Indian so much as mentary value of sugar finds striking Fort Reno."-Franklin Hawley in On this expedition, which proved a wonderful feat of endurance, brown sugar formed an important part of the rations. Indeed, Mr. Ross says that upon it he "existed almost entirely on

all our climbs." Men's Names.

The name which a person inherits is the surname; the Christian name is the one given in baptism. The surname owes its origin to the necessity for distinguishing two or more persons of the same first name from one another. At first this was done often by describing each as the son of his father. For instance, Thomas, the son of John, would be called Thomas Johnson, while Thomas, the son of William, would be called Thomas Williamson. Men also took their family names from their trades or occupations. John, the blacksmith or tinsmith, would be called John Smith, though the latter might be called John Tinker. In like manner, John, the wagonmaker, might be called John Wainwright, and so on. Many family names have been derived from the names of the places in which the persons lived or from streams, mountains or other natural objects of the neighborhood. Many names are purely fanciful, while the origin of others is not easily traced.-St. Louis



FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.

The present Mrs. Pinkham is the present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, her advice has been freely given to sick women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or writer you can consult a woman Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation: Women suffering from any form of female weak-

ness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks noththat will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

Second letter.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result:

First letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are exeruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want may be a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want must go through an operation of I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my all-ments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a bain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bot-tle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me.

"I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkmy testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me. Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-

AP NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

Confined to His Home for Weeks.

"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in you

ily. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment. HENRY C. LOCUST. HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

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